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State of Minnesota

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. F. No. 163 NINETY-FIRST SESSION

Authored by Youakim, Kunesh-Podein and Pinto 01/17/2019

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Policy

Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register 02/18/2019

Read for the Second Time

05/20/2019 Pursuant to Rule 4.20, returned to the Committee on Education Policy

05/09/2020 Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register as Amended

Pursuant to Joint Rule 2.03, re-referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration

05/11/2020 Adoption of Report: Placed on the General Register

Joint Rule 2.03 has been waived for any subsequent committee action on this bill

Read for the Second Time

A bill for an act 1.1

relating to education; making certain policy changes for prekindergarten through 1 2 grade 12 education including general education, education excellence, teachers, 1.3 special education, health and safety, nutrition, and making technical changes; 1.4 requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2018, sections 120A.20, by adding 1.5 a subdivision; 120A.22, subdivisions 7, 10; 120B.021, subdivision 2; 120B.11, 1.6 subdivisions 2, 3; 121A.22, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 121A.41, by 1.7 adding a subdivision; 121A.45, subdivision 1; 121A.53, subdivision 1; 122A.07, 1.8 subdivisions 1, 2; 122A.181, subdivision 3; 122A.182, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 1.9 122A.185, subdivision 1; 122A.187, subdivision 6; 122A.40, subdivision 8; 1.10 122A.41, subdivision 5; 123B.09, subdivision 2; 123B.147, subdivision 3; 123B.52, 1.11 subdivision 1; 124D.09, subdivisions 5, 12; 124D.111; 124D.165, subdivisions 3, 1.12 4; 124D.74, subdivision 1; 124D.78, subdivisions 1, 3; 124D.79, subdivision 2; 1.13 124D.81, subdivision 1; 124D.861, subdivision 2; 124D.862, subdivision 7; 1.14 124E.03, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions; 124E.05, subdivisions 4, 7; 1.15 124E.11; 124E.13, subdivision 3; 125A.08; 125A.30; 125A.50, subdivision 1; 1.16 126C.17, subdivision 9; 127A.353, subdivisions 2, 4; 134.31, subdivision 4a; 1.17 609A.03, subdivision 7a; Minnesota Statutes 2019 Supplement, section 120B.12, 1.18 subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 120B; 1.19 124D.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1 1 22

GENERAL EDUCATION 1.23

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 120B.11, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 1.24

Subd. 2. Adopting plans and budgets. A school board, at a public meeting, shall must 1.25

adopt a comprehensive, long-term strategic plan to support and improve teaching and 1.26

learning that is aligned with creating the world's best workforce and includes: 1.27

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(1) clearly defined district and school site goals and benchmarks for instruction and
student achievement for all student subgroups identified in section 120B.35, subdivision 3,
paragraph (b), clause (2);

- (2) a process to assess and evaluate each student's progress toward meeting state and local academic standards, assess and identify students to participate in gifted and talented programs and accelerate their instruction, and adopt early-admission procedures consistent with section 120B.15, and identifying the strengths and weaknesses of instruction in pursuit of student and school success and curriculum affecting students' progress and growth toward career and college readiness and leading to the world's best workforce;
- (3) a system to periodically review and evaluate the effectiveness of all instruction and curriculum, taking into account strategies and best practices, student outcomes, school principal evaluations under section 123B.147, subdivision 3, students' access to effective teachers who are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or school and who reflect the diversity of enrolled students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), and teacher evaluations under section 122A.40, subdivision 8, or 122A.41, subdivision 5;
- (4) strategies for improving instruction, curriculum, and student achievement, including (i) the English and, where practicable, the native language development and the academic achievement of English learners; and (ii) for all learners, access to culturally relevant or ethnic studies curriculum using culturally responsive methodologies;
- (5) a process to examine the equitable distribution of teachers and strategies to ensure low-income and minority children from low-income families, families of color, and American Indian families are not taught at higher rates than other children by inexperienced, ineffective, or out-of-field teachers;
- (6) education effectiveness practices that integrate high-quality instruction; rigorous curriculum; technology; inclusive and respectful learning and work environments for all students, families, and staff; and a collaborative professional culture that develops and supports retains qualified and racially, ethnically, and linguistically diverse staff effective at working with diverse students while developing and supporting teacher quality, performance, and effectiveness; and
- (7) an annual budget for continuing to implement the district plan.
- 2.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for all strategic plans reviewed and updated after the day of final enactment.

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Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 120B.11, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **District advisory committee.** Each school board shall must establish an advisory committee to ensure active community participation in all phases of planning and improving the instruction and curriculum affecting state and district academic standards, consistent with subdivision 2. A district advisory committee, to the extent possible, shall must reflect the diversity of the district and its school sites, include teachers, parents, support staff, students, and other community residents, and provide translation to the extent appropriate and practicable. The district advisory committee shall must pursue community support to accelerate the academic and native literacy and achievement of English learners with varied needs, from young children to adults, consistent with section 124D.59, subdivisions 2 and 2a. The district may establish site teams as subcommittees of the district advisory committee under subdivision 4. The district advisory committee shall must recommend to the school board rigorous academic standards; student achievement goals and measures consistent with subdivision 1a and sections 120B.022, subdivisions 1a and 1b, and 120B.35; district assessments; means to improve students' equitable access to effective and more diverse teachers; strategies to ensure the curriculum and learning and work environments are inclusive and respectful toward all racial and ethnic groups; and program evaluations. School sites may expand upon district evaluations of instruction, curriculum, assessments, or programs. Whenever possible, parents and other community residents shall must comprise at least two-thirds of advisory committee members.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all strategic plans reviewed and updated after the day of final enactment.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 123B.09, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **School board member training.** A member shall receive training in school finance and management developed in consultation with the Minnesota School Boards Association and consistent with section 127A.19. The School Boards Association must make available to each newly elected school board member training in school finance and management consistent with section 127A.19 within 180 days of that member taking office. The program shall be developed in consultation with the department and appropriate representatives of higher education. For purposes of this subdivision only, the definition of school board member includes a board member of a tribal contract school under section 124D.83.

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Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 123B.147, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Duties; evaluation.** (a) The principal shall provide administrative, supervisory, and instructional leadership services, under the supervision of the superintendent of schools of the district and according to the policies, rules, and regulations of the school board, for the planning, management, operation, and evaluation of the education program of the building or buildings to which the principal is assigned.

- (b) To enhance a principal's <u>culturally responsive</u> leadership skills and support and improve teaching practices, school performance, and student achievement for diverse student populations, including at-risk students, children with disabilities, English learners, and gifted students, among others, a district must develop and implement a performance-based system for annually evaluating school principals assigned to supervise a school building within the district. The evaluation must be designed to improve teaching and learning by supporting the principal in shaping the school's professional environment and developing teacher quality, performance, and effectiveness. The annual evaluation must:
- (1) support and improve a principal's instructional leadership, organizational management, and professional development, and strengthen the principal's capacity in the areas of instruction, supervision, evaluation, and teacher development;
- (2) support and improve a principal's culturally responsive leadership practices that create inclusive and respectful teaching and learning environments for all students, families, and employees;
- (2) (3) include formative and summative evaluations based on multiple measures of student progress toward career and college readiness;
- (3) (4) be consistent with a principal's job description, a district's long-term plans and goals, and the principal's own professional multiyear growth plans and goals, all of which must support the principal's leadership behaviors and practices, rigorous curriculum, school performance, and high-quality instruction;
- (4) (5) include on-the-job observations and previous evaluations;
- 4.28 (5) (6) allow surveys to help identify a principal's effectiveness, leadership skills and processes, and strengths and weaknesses in exercising leadership in pursuit of school success;
- 4.30 (6) (7) use longitudinal data on student academic growth as 35 percent of the evaluation
 4.31 and incorporate district achievement goals and targets;

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(7) (8) be linked to professional development that emphasizes improved teaching and learning, curriculum and instruction, student learning, <u>culturally responsive leadership</u> practices, and a collaborative professional culture; and

(8) (9) for principals not meeting standards of professional practice or other criteria under this subdivision, implement a plan to improve the principal's performance and specify the procedure and consequence if the principal's performance is not improved.

The provisions of this paragraph are intended to provide districts with sufficient flexibility to accommodate district needs and goals related to developing, supporting, and evaluating principals.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2022.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 123B.52, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Contracts.** A contract for work or labor, or for the purchase of furniture, fixtures, or other property, except books registered under the copyright laws and information systems software, or for the construction or repair of school houses, the estimated cost or value of which shall exceed that specified in section 471.345, subdivision 3, must not be made by the school board without first advertising for bids or proposals by two weeks' published notice in the official newspaper. This notice must state the time and place of receiving bids and contain a brief description of the subject matter.

Additional publication in the official newspaper or elsewhere may be made as the board shall deem necessary.

After taking into consideration conformity with the specifications, terms of delivery, and other conditions imposed in the call for bids, every such contract for which a call for bids has been issued must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, be duly executed in writing, and be otherwise conditioned as required by law. The person to whom the contract is awarded shall give a sufficient bond to the board for its faithful performance.

Notwithstanding section 574.26 or any other law to the contrary, on a contract limited to the purchase of a finished tangible product, a board may require, at its discretion, a performance bond of a contractor in the amount the board considers necessary. A record must be kept of all bids, with names of bidders and amount of bids, and with the successful bid indicated thereon. A bid containing an alteration or erasure of any price contained in the bid which is used in determining the lowest responsible bid must be rejected unless the alteration or erasure is corrected as provided in this section. An alteration or erasure may be crossed out and the correction thereof printed in ink or typewritten adjacent thereto and

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initialed in ink by the person signing the bid. In the case of identical low bids from two or more bidders, the board may, at its discretion, utilize negotiated procurement methods with the tied low bidders for that particular transaction, so long as the price paid does not exceed the low tied bid price. In the case where only a single bid is received, the board may, at its discretion, negotiate a mutually agreeable contract with the bidder so long as the price paid does not exceed the original bid. If no satisfactory bid is received, the board may readvertise. Standard requirement price contracts established for supplies or services to be purchased by the district must be established by competitive bids. Such standard requirement price contracts may contain escalation clauses and may provide for a negotiated price increase or decrease based upon a demonstrable industrywide or regional increase or decrease in the vendor's costs. Either party to the contract may request that the other party demonstrate such increase or decrease. The term of such contracts must not exceed two years with an option on the part of the district to renew for an additional two years, except as provided in subdivision 3 or 7. Contracts for the purchase of perishable food items, except milk for school lunches and vocational training programs, in any amount may be made by direct negotiation by obtaining two or more written quotations for the purchase or sale, when possible, without advertising for bids or otherwise complying with the requirements of this section or section 471.345, subdivision 3. All quotations obtained shall be kept on file for a period of at least one year after receipt.

Every contract made without compliance with the provisions of this section shall be void. Except in the case of the destruction of buildings or injury thereto, where the public interest would suffer by delay, contracts for repairs may be made without advertising for bids.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.861, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Plan implementation; components. (a) The school board of each eligible district must formally develop and implement a long-term plan under this section. The plan must be incorporated into the district's comprehensive strategic plan under section 120B.11. Plan components may include: innovative and integrated prekindergarten through grade 12 learning environments that offer students school enrollment choices; family engagement initiatives that involve families in their students' academic life and success; professional development opportunities for teachers and administrators focused on improving the academic achievement of all students, including teachers and administrators who are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers or administrators in the district

Article 1 Sec. 6.

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or school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school; increased programmatic opportunities and effective and more diverse instructors focused on rigor and college and career readiness for underserved students, including students enrolled in alternative learning centers under section 123A.05, public alternative programs under section 126C.05, subdivision 15, and contract alternative programs under section 124D.69, among other underserved students; or recruitment and retention of teachers and administrators with diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.

REVISOR

- (b) The plan must contain goals for:
- (1) reducing the disparities in academic achievement and in equitable access to effective and more diverse teachers among all students and specific categories of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), excluding the student categories of gender, disability, and English learners; and
 - (2) increasing racial and economic diversity and integration in schools and districts.
- (c) The plan must include strategies to make schools' curriculum and learning and work environments more inclusive and respectful of students' racial, ethnic, and linguistic diversity and to address issues of structural inequities in schools that create opportunity and achievement gaps for students, families, and staff who are of color or who are American Indian. Examples of possible structural inequities include but are not limited to policies and practices that unintentionally result in disparate referrals and suspension, inequitable access to advanced coursework, overrepresentation in lower level coursework, inequitable participation in cocurricular activities, inequitable parent involvement, and lack of access to racially and ethnically diverse teachers.
- (d) Plan components and strategies should be informed by local data and may include but are not limited to the following efforts:
- 7.26 (1) innovative and integrated prekindergarten through grade 12 learning environments
 7.27 that offer students school enrollment choices;
 - (2) family engagement initiatives that involve families in their students' academic life and success, and improve relations between home and school;
 - (3) creating opportunities for students, families, staff, and community members who are of color or American Indian to share their experiences in the school setting with school staff and administration to inform development of specific proposals for making school environments more inclusive and respectful toward all students, families, and staff;

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8.1	(4) professional development opportunities for teachers and administrators focused on
8.2	improving the academic achievement of all students, including knowledge, skills, and
8.3	dispositions needed to be culturally responsive and successfully serve students who are
8.4	from diverse racial, ethnic, and linguistic backgrounds;
8.5	(5) recruitment and retention of teachers, administrators, cultural and family liaisons,
8.6	paraprofessionals, and other nonlicensed staff from racial, ethnic, and linguistic backgrounds
8.7	represented in the student population to strengthen relationships with all students, families,
8.8	and other members of the community;
8.9	(6) examining academic and discipline data, reexamining institutional policies and
8.10	practices that result in opportunity and achievement disparities between racial and ethnic
8.11	groups, and making necessary changes that increase access, meaningful participation,
8.12	representation, and positive outcomes for students of color, American Indian students, and
8.13	students who qualify for free or reduced-price lunch;
8.14	(7) increased programmatic opportunities and effective and more diverse instructors
8.15	focused on rigor and college and career readiness for underserved students, including but
8.16	not limited to students enrolled in alternative learning centers under section 123A.05, public
8.17	alternative programs under section 126C.05, subdivision 15, and contract alternative programs
8.18	under section 124D.69;
8.19	(8) developing or expanding ethnic studies course offerings to provide all students with
8.20	in-depth opportunities to learn about their own and others' cultures and historical experiences;
8.21	<u>or</u>
8.22	(9) examining and revising curricula in various subjects to be culturally relevant and
8.23	inclusive of various racial and ethnic groups while meeting state academic standards.
8.24	(b) (e) Among other requirements, an eligible district must implement effective,
8.25	research-based interventions that include formative assessment practices to reduce the
8.26	disparities in student academic performance among the specific categories of students as
8.27	measured by student progress and growth on state reading and math assessments and as
8.28	aligned with section 120B.11.
8.29	(e) (f) Eligible districts must create efficiencies and eliminate duplicative programs and
8.30	services under this section, which may include forming collaborations or a single,
8.31	seven-county metropolitan areawide partnership of eligible districts for this purpose.
8.32	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all plans reviewed and updated after
8.33	the day of final enactment.

REVISOR

9.1	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.03, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
9.2	Subd. 2. Certain federal, state, and local requirements. (a) A charter school shall
9.3	meet all federal, state, and local health and safety requirements applicable to school districts.
9.4	(b) A school must comply with statewide accountability requirements governing standards
9.5	and assessments in chapter 120B.
9.6	(c) A charter school must comply with the Minnesota Public School Fee Law, sections
9.7	123B.34 to 123B.39.
9.8	(d) A charter school is a district for the purposes of tort liability under chapter 466.
9.9	(e) A charter school must comply with the Pledge of Allegiance requirement under
9.10	section 121A.11, subdivision 3.
9.11	(f) A charter school and charter school board of directors must comply with chapter 181
9.12	governing requirements for employment.
9.13	(g) A charter school must comply with continuing truant notification under section
9.14	260A.03.
9.15	(h) A charter school must develop and implement a teacher evaluation and peer review
9.16	process under section 122A.40, subdivision 8, paragraph (b), clauses (2) to (13), and place
9.17	students in classrooms in accordance with section 122A.40, subdivision 8, paragraph (d).
9.18	The teacher evaluation process in this paragraph does not create any additional employment
9.19	rights for teachers.
9.20	(i) A charter school must adopt a policy, plan, budget, and process, consistent with
9.21	section 120B.11, to review curriculum, instruction, and student achievement and strive for
9.22	the world's best workforce.
9.23	(j) A charter school is subject to and must comply with the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act,
9.24	sections 121A.40 to 121A.56.
9.25	(k) A charter school is subject to and must comply with the uniform municipal contracting
9.26	law under section 471.345 in the same manner as a school district.
9.27	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 126C.17, subdivision 9, is amended to read:
9.28	Subd. 9. Referendum revenue. (a) The revenue authorized by section 126C.10,
9.29	subdivision 1, may be increased in the amount approved by the voters of the district at a
9.30	referendum called for the purpose. The referendum may be called by the board. The
9.31	referendum must be conducted one or two calendar years before the increased levy authority,

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if approved, first becomes payable. Only one election to approve an increase may be held in a calendar year. Unless the referendum is conducted by mail under subdivision 11, paragraph (a), the referendum must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The ballot must state the maximum amount of the increased revenue per adjusted pupil unit. The ballot may state a schedule, determined by the board, of increased revenue per adjusted pupil unit that differs from year to year over the number of years for which the increased revenue is authorized or may state that the amount shall increase annually by the rate of inflation. For this purpose, the rate of inflation shall be the annual inflationary increase calculated under subdivision 2, paragraph (b). The ballot may state that existing referendum levy authority is expiring. In this case, the ballot may also compare the proposed levy authority to the existing expiring levy authority, and express the proposed increase as the amount, if any, over the expiring referendum levy authority. The ballot must designate the specific number of years, not to exceed ten, for which the referendum authorization applies. The ballot, including a ballot on the question to revoke or reduce the increased revenue amount under paragraph (c), must abbreviate the term "per adjusted pupil unit" as "per pupil." The notice required under section 275.60 may be modified to read, in cases of renewing existing levies at the same amount per pupil as in the previous year:

"BY VOTING "YES" ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU ARE VOTING TO EXTEND AN EXISTING PROPERTY TAX REFERENDUM THAT IS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE."

The ballot may contain a textual portion with the information required in this subdivision and a question stating substantially the following:

"Shall the increase in the revenue proposed by (petition to) the board of, School District No. .., be approved?"

If approved, an amount equal to the approved revenue per adjusted pupil unit times the adjusted pupil units for the school year beginning in the year after the levy is certified shall be authorized for certification for the number of years approved, if applicable, or until revoked or reduced by the voters of the district at a subsequent referendum.

(b) The board must deliver by mail at least 15 days but no more than 30 45 days before the day of the referendum to each taxpayer a notice of the referendum and the proposed revenue increase. The board need not mail more than one notice to any taxpayer. For the purpose of giving mailed notice under this subdivision, owners must be those shown to be owners on the records of the county auditor or, in any county where tax statements are mailed by the county treasurer, on the records of the county treasurer. Every property owner

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whose name does not appear on the records of the county auditor or the county treasurer is deemed to have waived this mailed notice unless the owner has requested in writing that the county auditor or county treasurer, as the case may be, include the name on the records for this purpose. The notice must project the anticipated amount of tax increase in annual dollars for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the school district.

The notice for a referendum may state that an existing referendum levy is expiring and project the anticipated amount of increase over the existing referendum levy in the first year, if any, in annual dollars for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the district.

The notice must include the following statement: "Passage of this referendum will result in an increase in your property taxes." However, in cases of renewing existing levies, the notice may include the following statement: "Passage of this referendum extends an existing operating referendum at the same amount per pupil as in the previous year."

- (c) A referendum on the question of revoking or reducing the increased revenue amount authorized pursuant to paragraph (a) may be called by the board. A referendum to revoke or reduce the revenue amount must state the amount per adjusted pupil unit by which the authority is to be reduced. Revenue authority approved by the voters of the district pursuant to paragraph (a) must be available to the school district at least once before it is subject to a referendum on its revocation or reduction for subsequent years. Only one revocation or reduction referendum may be held to revoke or reduce referendum revenue for any specific year and for years thereafter.
- (d) The approval of 50 percent plus one of those voting on the question is required to pass a referendum authorized by this subdivision.
- (e) At least 15 days before the day of the referendum, the district must submit a copy of the notice required under paragraph (b) to the commissioner and to the county auditor of each county in which the district is located. Within 15 days after the results of the referendum have been certified by the board, or in the case of a recount, the certification of the results of the recount by the canvassing board, the district must notify the commissioner of the results of the referendum.
- EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2020, and applies to referendum notices mailed on or after that date.

12.1	Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 127A.353, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
12.1	Sec. 7. Willingsom Statutes 2010, section 12/11.555, subdivision 2, is afficiated to read.
12.2	Subd. 2. Qualifications. The governor shall select the school trust lands director on the
12.3	basis of outstanding professional qualifications and knowledge of finance, business practices,
12.4	minerals, forest and real estate management, and the fiduciary responsibilities of a trustee
12.5	to the beneficiaries of a trust. The school trust lands director serves in the unclassified service
12.6	for a term of four years. The first term shall end ends on December 31, 2020. The governor
12.7	may remove the school trust lands director for cause. If a director resigns or is removed for
12.8	cause, the governor shall appoint a director for the remainder of the term.
12.9	Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 127A.353, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
12.10	Subd. 4. Duties ; powers. (a) The school trust lands director shall:
12.11	(1) take an oath of office before assuming any duties as the director act in a fiduciary
12.12	capacity for trust beneficiaries in accordance with the principles under section 127A.351;
12.13	(2) evaluate the school trust land asset position;
12.14	(3) determine the estimated current and potential market value of school trust lands;
12.15	(4) advise and provide recommendations to the governor, Executive Council,
12.16	commissioner of natural resources, and the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission
12.17	on the management of school trust lands, including on school trust land management policies
12.18	and other policies that may affect the goal under section 127A.31;
12.19	(5) advise and provide recommendations to the Executive Council and Land Exchange
12.20	Board on all matters regarding school trust lands presented to either body;
12.21	(6) advise and provide recommendations to the commissioner of natural resources on
12.22	managing school trust lands, including but not limited to advice and recommendations on:
12.23	(i) Department of Natural Resources school trust land management plans;
12.24	(ii) leases of school trust lands;
12.25	(iii) royalty agreements on school trust lands;
12.26	(iv) land sales and exchanges;
12.27	(v) cost certification; and
12.28	(vi) revenue generating options;
12.29	(7) serve as temporary trustee of school trust lands for school trust lands subject to

proposed or active eminent domain proceedings;

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13.1	(8) serve as temporary trustee of school trust lands pursuant to section 94.342, subdivision
13.2	<u>5;</u>
13.3	(5) propose (9) submit to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission for review
13.4	an annual budget and management plan for the director that includes proposed legislative
13.5	changes that will improve the asset allocation of the school trust lands;
13.6	(6) (10) develop a ten-year strategic plan and a 25-year framework for management of
13.7	school trust lands, in conjunction with the commissioner of natural resources, that is updated
13.8	every five years and implemented by the commissioner, with goals to:
13.9	(i) retain core real estate assets;
13.10	(ii) increase the value of the real estate assets and the cash flow from those assets;
13.11	(iii) rebalance the portfolio in assets with high performance potential and the strategic
13.12	disposal of selected assets;
13.13	(iv) establish priorities for management actions; and
13.14	(v) balance revenue enhancement and resource stewardship; and
13.15	(7) submit to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission for review an annual
13.16	budget and management plan for the director; and
13.17	(8) (11) keep the beneficiaries, governor, legislature, and the public informed about the
13.18	work of the director by reporting to the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission
13.19	in a public meeting at least once during each calendar quarter.
13.20	(b) In carrying out the duties under paragraph (a), the school trust lands director shall
13.21	have the authority to may:
13.22	(1) direct and control money appropriated to the director;
13.23	(2) establish job descriptions and employ up to five employees in the unclassified service,
13.24	staff within the limitations of money appropriated to the director;
13.25	(3) enter into interdepartmental agreements with any other state agency;
13.26	(4) enter into joint powers agreements under chapter 471;
13.27	(5) evaluate and initiate real estate development projects on school trust lands with the
13.28	advice of the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission in order to generate long-term
13.29	economic return to the permanent school fund; and
13.30	(6) serve as temporary trustee of school trust land for school trust lands subject to
13.31	proposed or active eminent domain proceedings; and

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(7) (6) submit recommendations on strategies for school trust land leases, sales, or exchanges to the commissioner of natural resources and the Legislative Permanent School Fund Commission.

ARTICLE 2 14.4

EDUCATION EXCELLENCE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 120A.22, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

- Subd. 7. Education records. (a) A district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 from which a student is transferring must transmit the student's educational records, within ten business days of a request, to the district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school in which the student is enrolling. Districts, charter schools, and nonpublic schools that receive services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 must make reasonable efforts to determine the district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school in which a transferring student is next enrolling in order to comply with this subdivision.
- (b) A closed charter school must transfer the student's educational records, within ten business days of the school's closure, to the student's school district of residence where the records must be retained unless the records are otherwise transferred under this subdivision.
- (c) A school district, a charter school, or a nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 that transmits a student's educational records to another school district or other educational entity, charter school, or nonpublic school to which the student is transferring must include in the transmitted records information about any formal suspension, expulsion, and exclusion disciplinary action under sections 121A.40 to 121A.56. Transmitted records must document any service a pupil requires to prevent the inappropriate behavior from recurring. The district, the charter school, or the nonpublic school that receives services or aid under sections 123B.40 to 123B.48 must provide notice to a student and the student's parent or guardian that formal disciplinary records will be transferred as part of the student's educational record, in accordance with data practices under chapter 13 and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, United States Code, title 20, section 1232(g).
- (d) Notwithstanding section 138.17, a principal or chief administrative officer must remove from a student's educational record and destroy a probable cause notice received under section 260B.171, subdivision 5, or paragraph (e), if one year has elapsed since the date of the notice and the principal or chief administrative officer has not received a

15.1	disposition or court order related to the offense described in the notice. This paragraph does
15.2	not apply if the student no longer attends the school when this one-year period expires.
15.3	(e) A principal or chief administrative officer who receives a probable cause notice under
15.4	section 260B.171, subdivision 5, or a disposition or court order, must include a copy of that
15.5	data in the student's educational records if they are transmitted to another school, unless the
15.6	data are required to be destroyed under paragraph (d) or section 121A.75.
15.7	Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 120B.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
15.8	Subd. 2. Standards development. (a) The commissioner must consider advice from at
15.9	least the following stakeholders in developing statewide rigorous core academic standards
15.10	in language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, including history, geography,
15.11	economics, government and citizenship, and the arts:
15.12	(1) the Tribal Nations Education Committee under section 124D.79, subdivision 4, and
15.13	representatives from Minnesota's tribal nations and communities, including both Anishinaabe
15.14	and Dakota;
15.15	(1) (2) parents of school-age children and members of the public throughout the state;
15.16	(2) (3) teachers throughout the state currently licensed and providing instruction in
15.17	language arts, mathematics, science, social studies, or the arts and licensed elementary and
15.18	secondary school principals throughout the state currently administering a school site;
15.19	(3) (4) currently serving members of local school boards and charter school boards
15.20	throughout the state;
15.21	(4) (5) faculty teaching core subjects at postsecondary institutions in Minnesota; and
15.22	(5) (6) representatives of the Minnesota business community.
15.23	(b) Academic standards must:
15.24	(1) be clear, concise, objective, measurable, and grade-level appropriate;
15.25	(2) not require a specific teaching methodology or curriculum; and
15.26	(3) be consistent with the Constitutions of the United States and the state of Minnesota.
15.27	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2019 Supplement, section 120B.12, subdivision 2, is amended
15.28	to read:

Article 2 Sec. 3.

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kindergarten, grade 1, and grade 2 all students who are not reading at grade level. Students

Subd. 2. Identification; report. (a) Each school district must identify before the end of

16.1	identified as not reading at grade level by the end of kindergarten, grade 1, and grade 2 must
16.2	be screened, in a locally determined manner, for characteristics of dyslexia.
16.3	(b) Students in grade 3 or higher who demonstrate a reading difficulty to a classroom
16.4	teacher must be screened, in a locally determined manner, for characteristics of dyslexia,
16.5	unless a different reason for the reading difficulty has been identified.
16.6	(c) Reading assessments in English, and in the predominant languages of district students
16.7	where practicable, must identify and evaluate students' areas of academic need related to
16.8	literacy. The district also must monitor the progress and provide reading instruction
16.9	appropriate to the specific needs of English learners. The district must use a locally adopted,
16.10	developmentally appropriate, and culturally responsive assessment and annually report
16.11	summary assessment results to the commissioner by July 1.
16.12	(d) The district also must annually report to the commissioner by July 1 a summary of
16.13	the district's efforts to screen and identify students with:
16.14	(1) who demonstrate characteristics of dyslexia, using screening tools such as those
16.15	recommended by the department's dyslexia specialist; or
16.16	(2) convergence insufficiency disorder. With respect to students screened or identified
16.17	under paragraph (a), the report must include:
16.18	(1) a summary of the district's efforts to screen for dyslexia;
16.19	(2) the number of students screened for that reporting year; and
16.20	(3) the number of students demonstrating characteristics of dyslexia for that year.
16.21	(e) A student identified under this subdivision must be provided with alternate instruction
16.22	under section 125A.56, subdivision 1.
16.23	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2020-2021 school year and later.
16.24	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 121A.41, is amended by adding a subdivision to
16.25	read:
16.26	Subd. 13. Pupil withdrawal agreement. "Pupil withdrawal agreement" means a verbal
16.27	or written agreement between a school or district administrator and a pupil's parent or
16.28	guardian to withdraw a student from the school district to avoid an expulsion or exclusion
16.29	dismissal proceeding. The duration of a withdrawal agreement cannot be for more than a
16.30	12-month period.
16.31	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2020-2021 school year and later.

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17.1 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 121A.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Provision of alternative programs.** No school shall dismiss any pupil without attempting to provide alternative educational services before dismissal proceedings or pupil withdrawal proceedings, except where it appears that the pupil will create an immediate and substantial danger to self or to surrounding persons or property.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2020-2021 school year and later.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 121A.53, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Exclusions and expulsions; <u>pupil withdrawals and physical</u> assaults. Consistent with subdivision 2, the school board must report through the department electronic reporting system each exclusion or expulsion and, each physical assault of a district employee by a <u>student pupil</u>, and each pupil withdrawal agreement within 30 days of the effective date of the dismissal action, <u>pupil withdrawal</u>, or assault to the commissioner of education. This report must include a statement of alternative educational services, or other sanction, intervention, or resolution in response to the assault given the pupil and the reason for, the effective date, and the duration of the exclusion or expulsion or other sanction, intervention, or resolution. The report must also include the <u>student's pupil's</u> age, grade, gender, race, and special education status.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2020-2021 school year and later.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.09, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Authorization; notification.** Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, an 11th or 12th grade pupil enrolled in a school or an American Indian-controlled tribal contract or grant school eligible for aid under section 124D.83, except a foreign exchange pupil enrolled in a district under a cultural exchange program, may apply to an eligible institution, as defined in subdivision 3, to enroll in nonsectarian courses offered by that postsecondary institution. If an institution accepts a secondary pupil for enrollment under this section, the institution shall send written notice to the pupil, the pupil's school or school district, and the commissioner. The notice must indicate the course and hours of enrollment of that pupil. If the pupil enrolls in a course for postsecondary credit, the institution must notify:

- (1) the pupil about payment in the customary manner used by the institution-; and
- 17.31 (2) the pupil's school as soon as practicable if the pupil withdraws from the course or stops attending the course.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2020.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.09, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

- Subd. 12. **Credits; grade point average weighting policy.** (a) A pupil must not audit a course under this section.
- (b) A district shall must grant academic credit to a pupil enrolled in a course for secondary credit if the pupil successfully completes the course. Seven quarter or four semester college credits equal at least one full year of high school credit. Fewer college credits may be prorated. A district must also grant academic credit to a pupil enrolled in a course for postsecondary credit if secondary credit is requested by a pupil. If no comparable course is offered by the district, the district must, as soon as possible, notify the commissioner, who shall must determine the number of credits that shall must be granted to a pupil who successfully completes a course. If a comparable course is offered by the district, the school board shall must grant a comparable number of credits to the pupil. If there is a dispute between the district and the pupil regarding the number of credits granted for a particular course, the pupil may appeal the board's decision to the commissioner. The commissioner's decision regarding the number of credits shall be is final.
- (c) A school board must adopt a policy regarding weighted grade point averages for any high school or dual enrollment course. The policy must state whether the district offers weighted grades. A school board must annually publish on its website a list of courses for which a student may earn a weighted grade.
- (d) The secondary credits granted to a pupil must be counted toward the graduation requirements and subject area requirements of the district. Evidence of successful completion of each course and secondary credits granted must be included in the pupil's secondary school record. A pupil shall must provide the school with a copy of the pupil's grade grades in each course taken for secondary credit under this section, including interim or nonfinal grades earned during the academic term. Upon the request of a pupil, the pupil's secondary school record must also include evidence of successful completion and credits granted for a course taken for postsecondary credit. In either case, the record must indicate that the credits were earned at a postsecondary institution.
- (e) If a pupil enrolls in a postsecondary institution after leaving secondary school, the postsecondary institution must award postsecondary credit for any course successfully completed for secondary credit at that institution. Other postsecondary institutions may award, after a pupil leaves secondary school, postsecondary credit for any courses

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successfully completed under this section. An institution may not charge a pupil for the award of credit.

(f) The Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities and the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota must, and private nonprofit and proprietary postsecondary institutions should, award postsecondary credit for any successfully completed courses in a program certified by the National Alliance of Concurrent Enrollment Partnerships offered according to an agreement under subdivision 10. Consistent with section 135A.101, subdivision 3, all MnSCU institutions must give full credit to a secondary pupil who completes for postsecondary credit a postsecondary course or program that is part or all of a goal area or a transfer curriculum at a MnSCU institution when the pupil enrolls in a MnSCU institution after leaving secondary school. Once one MnSCU institution certifies as completed a secondary student's postsecondary course or program that is part or all of a goal area or a transfer curriculum, every MnSCU institution must consider the student's course or program for that goal area or the transfer curriculum as completed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2020.

- 19.16 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.165, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Administration.** (a) The commissioner shall establish application timelines and determine the schedule for awarding scholarships that meets operational needs of eligible families and programs. The commissioner must give highest priority to applications from children who:
 - (1) have a parent under age 21 who is pursuing a high school diploma or a course of study for a high school equivalency test;
 - (2) are in foster care or otherwise in need of protection or services; or
- 19.24 (3) have experienced homelessness in the last 24 months, as defined under the federal
 19.25 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, United States Code, title 42, section 11434a.
- The commissioner may prioritize applications on additional factors including family income, geographic location, and whether the child's family is on a waiting list for a publicly funded program providing early education or child care services.
- 19.29 (b) The commissioner shall establish a target for the average scholarship amount per 19.30 child based on the results of the rate survey conducted under section 119B.02.
- 19.31 (c) A four-star rated program that has children eligible for a scholarship enrolled in or 19.32 on a waiting list for a program beginning in July, August, or September may notify the

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commissioner, in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, each year of the program's desire to enhance program services or to serve more children than current funding provides. The commissioner may designate a predetermined number of scholarship slots for that program and notify the program of that number. For fiscal year 2018 and later, the statewide amount of funding directly designated by the commissioner must not exceed the funding directly designated for fiscal year 2017. Beginning July 1, 2016, a school district or Head Start program qualifying under this paragraph may use its established registration process to enroll scholarship recipients and may verify a scholarship recipient's family income in the same manner as for other program participants.

- (d) A scholarship is awarded for a 12-month period. If the scholarship recipient has not been accepted and subsequently enrolled in a rated program within ten months of the awarding of the scholarship, the scholarship cancels and the recipient must reapply in order to be eligible for another scholarship. A child may not be awarded more than one scholarship in a 12-month period.
- (e) A child who receives a scholarship who has not completed development screening under sections 121A.16 to 121A.19 must complete that screening within 90 days of first attending an eligible program or within 90 days after the child's third birthday if awarded a scholarship under the age of three.
- (f) For fiscal year 2017 and later, a school district or Head Start program enrolling scholarship recipients under paragraph (c) may apply to the commissioner, in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, for direct payment of state aid. Upon receipt of the application, the commissioner must pay each program directly for each approved scholarship recipient enrolled under paragraph (c) according to the metered payment system or another schedule established by the commissioner.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.165, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. **Early childhood program eligibility.** (a) In order to be eligible to accept an early learning scholarship, a program must:
- 20.28 (1) participate in the quality rating and improvement system under section 124D.142; 20.29 and
- 20.30 (2) beginning July 1, 2020 when 40 percent of programs eligible for rating under section
 20.31 124D.142 have received ratings, have a three- or four-star rating in the quality rating and
 20.32 improvement system.

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21.1	(b) Any program accepting scholarships must use the revenue to supplement and not
21.2	supplant federal funding.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), all Minnesota early learning foundation scholarship program pilot sites are eligible to accept an early learning scholarship under this section.

Sec. 11. [124D.792] GRADUATION CEREMONIES; TRIBAL REGALIA AND OBJECTS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

A school district or charter school must not prohibit an American Indian student from wearing American Indian regalia, tribal regalia, or objects of cultural significance at a graduation ceremony.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 125A.30, is amended to read:

125A.30 INTERAGENCY EARLY INTERVENTION COMMITTEES.

- (a) A group of school districts or special education cooperatives, in cooperation with the county and tribal health and human service agencies located in the county or counties in which the districts or cooperatives are located, must establish an Interagency Early Intervention Committee for children with disabilities under age five and their families under this section, and for children with disabilities ages three to 22 consistent with the requirements under sections 125A.023 and 125A.027. Committees must include representatives of local health, education, and county human service agencies, early childhood family education programs, Head Start, parents of young children with disabilities under age 12, child care resource and referral agencies, school readiness programs, current service providers, and agencies that serve families experiencing homelessness, and may also include representatives from other private or public agencies and school nurses. The committee must elect a chair from among its members and must meet at least quarterly.
- (b) The committee must develop and implement interagency policies and procedures concerning the following ongoing duties:
- (1) develop public awareness systems designed to inform potential recipient families, especially parents with premature infants, or infants with other physical risk factors associated with learning or development complications, of available programs and services;
- 21.30 (2) to reduce families' need for future services, and especially parents with premature 21.31 infants, or infants with other physical risk factors associated with learning or development 21.32 complications, implement interagency child find systems designed to actively seek out,

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identify, and refer infants and young children with, or at risk of, disabilities, including a
child under the age of three who: (i) is the subject of a substantiated case of abuse or neglect
or (ii) is identified as directly affected by illegal substance abuse, or withdrawal symptoms
resulting from prenatal drug exposure;

- (3) implement a process for assuring that services involve cooperating agencies at all steps leading to individualized programs;
- (4) identify the current services and funding being provided within the community for children with disabilities under age five and their families; and
- (5) develop a plan for the allocation and expenditure of federal early intervention funds under United States Code, title 20, section 1471 et seq. (Part C, Public Law 108-446) and United States Code, title 20, section 631, et seq. (Chapter I, Public Law 89-313).
- (c) The local committee shall also participate in needs assessments and program planning activities conducted by local social service, health and education agencies for young children with disabilities and their families.

22.15 **ARTICLE 3**

22.16 TEACHERS

Section 1. [120B.117] INCREASING PERCENTAGE OF TEACHERS OF COLOR AND AMERICAN INDIAN TEACHERS IN MINNESOTA.

Subdivision 1. **Purpose.** This section sets short-term and long-term state goals for increasing the percentage of teachers of color and American Indian teachers in Minnesota and for ensuring all students have equitable access to effective and racially and ethnically diverse teachers who reflect the diversity of students. The goals and report required under this section are also important for meeting state goals for the world's best workforce under section 120B.11, achievement and integration under section 124D.861, and higher education attainment under section 135A.012, all of which have been established to close persistent opportunity and achievement gaps that limit students' success in school and life and impede the state's economic growth.

Subd. 2. Equitable access to racially and ethnically diverse teachers. The percentage of teachers who are of color or American Indian in Minnesota should increase at least two percentage points per year to have a teaching workforce that more closely reflects the state's increasingly diverse student population and to ensure all students have equitable access to effective and diverse teachers by 2040.

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Subd. 3. **Rights not created.** The attainment goal in this section is not to the exclusion of any other goals and does not confer a right or create a claim for any person.

Subd. 4. **Reporting.** Beginning in 2020 and every even-numbered year thereafter, the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board must collaborate with the Department of Education and the Office of Higher Education to publish a summary report of each of the programs they administer and any other programs receiving state appropriations that have or include an explicit purpose of increasing the racial and ethnic diversity of the state's teacher workforce to more closely reflect the diversity of students. The report must include programs under sections 122A.2451, 122A.63, 122A.635, 122A.70, 124D.09, 124D.861, 136A.1275, and 136A.1791, along with any other programs or initiatives that receive state appropriations to address the shortage of teachers of color and American Indian teachers. The board must, in coordination with the Office of Higher Education and Department of Education, provide policy and funding recommendations related to state-funded programs to increase the recruitment, preparation, licensing, hiring, and retention of racially and ethnically diverse teachers and the state's progress toward meeting or exceeding the goals of this section. The report must also include recommendations for state policy and funding needed to achieve the goals of this section, as well as plans for sharing the report and activities of grant recipients, and opportunities among grant recipients of various programs to share effective practices with each other. The 2020 report must include a recommendation of whether a state advisory council should be established to address the shortage of racially and ethnically diverse teachers and what the composition and charge of such an advisory council would be if established. The board must consult with the state Indian Affairs Council and other ethnic councils along with other community and stakeholder groups, including students of color and American Indian students, in developing the report. By November 1 of each even-numbered year, the board must submit the report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over education and higher education policy and finance. The report must be available to the public on the board's website.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.07, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Appointment of members. The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board consists of 11 13 members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. Membership terms, compensation of members, removal of members, the filling of membership vacancies, and fiscal year and reporting requirements are as provided in sections 214.07 to 214.09. No member may be reappointed for more than one additional term.

Article 3 Sec. 2.

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24.1	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.07, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
24.2	Subd. 2. Eligibility; board composition. Each nominee, other than a public nominee,
24.3	must be selected on the basis of professional experience and knowledge of teacher education,
24.4	accreditation, and licensure. The board must be composed of:
24.5	(1) six seven teachers who are currently teaching in a Minnesota school or who were
24.6	teaching at the time of the appointment, have at least five years of teaching experience, and
24.7	were not serving in an administrative function at a school district or school when appointed.
24.8	The six seven teachers must include the following:
24.9	(i) one teacher in a charter school;
24.10	(ii) one teacher from the seven-county metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121,
24.11	subdivision 2;
24.12	(iii) one teacher from outside the seven-county metropolitan area;
24.13	(iv) one teacher from a related service category licensed by the board;
24.14	(v) one special education teacher; and
24.15	(vi) two teachers who represent current or emerging trends in education;
24.16	(vi) (2) one teacher from educator currently teaching in a state-approved teacher
24.17	preparation program;
24.18	(2) (3) one superintendent that alternates each term between a superintendent from the
24.19	seven-county metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, and a
24.20	superintendent from outside the metropolitan area;
24.21	(3) (4) one school district human resources director;
24.22	(4) (5) one administrator of a cooperative unit under section 123A.24, subdivision 2,
24.23	who oversees a special education program;
24.24	(5) (6) one principal that alternates each term between an elementary and a secondary
24.25	school principal; and
24.26	(6) (7) one member of the public that may be a current or former school board member.
24.27	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.181, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
24.28	Subd. 3. Term of license and renewal. (a) The Professional Educator Licensing and

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Standards Board must issue an initial Tier 1 license for a term of one year. A Tier 1 license

25.1	may be renewed subject to paragraphs (b) and (c). The board may submit written comments
25.2	to the district or charter school that requested the renewal regarding the candidate.
25.3	(b) The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board must renew a Tier 1
25.4	license if:
25.5	(1) the district or charter school requesting the renewal demonstrates that it has posted
25.6	the teacher position but was unable to hire an acceptable teacher with a Tier 2, 3, or 4 license
25.7	for the position;
25.8	(2) the teacher holding the Tier 1 license took a content examination in accordance with
25.9	section 122A.185 and submitted the examination results to the teacher's employing district
25.10	or charter school within one year of the board approving the request for the initial Tier 1
25.10	license; and
23.11	neense, and
25.12	(3) the teacher holding the Tier 1 license participated in cultural competency training
25.13	consistent with section 120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (q), within one year of the board
25.14	approving the request for the initial Tier 1 license-; and
25.15	(4) the teacher holding the Tier 1 license met the mental illness training renewal
25.16	requirement under section 122A.187, subdivision 6.
25.17	The requirement in clause (2) does not apply to a teacher that teaches a class in a career and
25.18	technical education or career pathways course of study.
25.19	(c) A Tier 1 license must not be renewed more than three times, unless the requesting
25.20	district or charter school can show good cause for additional renewals. A Tier 1 license
25.21	issued to teach (1) a class or course in a career and technical education or career pathway
25.22	course of study or (2) in a shortage area, as defined in section 122A.06, subdivision 6, may
25.23	be renewed without limitation.
25.24	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for licenses issued on or after July 1,
25.25	<u>2021.</u>
25.26	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.182, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
25.27	Subdivision 1. Requirements. (a) The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards
25.28	Board must approve a request from a district or charter school to issue a Tier 2 license in a
25.29	specified content area to a candidate if:
25.30	(1) the candidate meets the educational or professional requirements in paragraph (b)
25.31	or (c);
25.32	(2) the candidate:

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(a), clause (1).

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(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), "upper division" means classes normally taken at the

junior or senior level of college which require substantial knowledge and skill in the field.

Candidates must identify the upper division credits that fulfill the requirement in paragraph

27.1	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.182, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
27.2	Subd. 3. Term of license and renewal. The Professional Educator Licensing and
27.3	Standards Board must issue an initial Tier 2 license for a term of two years. A Tier 2 license
27.4	may be renewed three times. Before a Tier 2 license is renewed for the first time, a teacher
27.5	holding a Tier 2 license must participate in cultural competency training consistent with
27.6	section 120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (q), and mental illness training under section
27.7	122A.187, subdivision 6. The board must issue rules setting forth the conditions for additional
27.8	renewals after the initial license has been renewed three times.
27.9	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for licenses issued on or after July 1,
27.10	<u>2021.</u>
27.11	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.185, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
27.12	Subdivision 1. Tests. (a) The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board
27.13	must adopt rules requiring a candidate to demonstrate a passing score on a board-adopted
27.14	examination of skills in reading, writing, and mathematics before being granted a Tier 4
27.15	teaching license under section 122A.184 to provide direct instruction to pupils in elementary,
27.16	secondary, or special education programs. Candidates may obtain a Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier
27.17	3 license to provide direct instruction to pupils in elementary, secondary, or special education
27.18	programs if candidates meet the other requirements in section 122A.181, 122A.182, or
27.19	122A.183, respectively.
27.20	(b) The board must adopt rules requiring candidates for Tier 3 and Tier 4 licenses to
27.21	pass an examination or performance assessment of general pedagogical knowledge and
27.22	examinations of licensure field specific content. The content examination requirement does
27.23	not apply if no relevant content exam exists.
27.24	(c) Candidates for initial Tier 3 and Tier 4 licenses to teach elementary students must
27.25	pass test items assessing the candidates' knowledge, skill, and ability in comprehensive,
27.26	scientifically based reading instruction under section 122A.06, subdivision 4, knowledge
27.27	and understanding of the foundations of reading development, development of reading
27.28	comprehension and reading assessment and instruction, and the ability to integrate that
27.29	knowledge and understanding into instruction strategies under section 122A.06, subdivision
27.30	4.
27.31	(d) The requirement to pass a board-adopted reading, writing, and mathematics skills
27.32	examination does not apply to nonnative English speakers, as verified by qualified Minnesota
27.33	school district personnel or Minnesota higher education faculty, who, after meeting the

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content and pedagogy requirements under this subdivision, apply for a teaching license to provide direct instruction in their native language or world language instruction under section 120B.022, subdivision 1.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.187, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Mental illness.** The Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board must adopt rules that require all licensed teachers renewing a Tier 3 or Tier 4 teaching license under sections 122A.183 and 122A.181 to 122A.184, respectively, to include in the renewal requirements at least one hour of suicide prevention best practices training in each licensure renewal period based on nationally recognized evidence-based programs and practices, among the continuing education credits required to renew a license under this subdivision, and further preparation, first, in. Initial training must include understanding the key warning signs of early-onset mental illness in children and adolescents, and then, during subsequent licensure renewal periods, preparation may training must include providing a more in-depth understanding of students' mental illness trauma, accommodations for students' mental illness, parents' roles in addressing students' mental illness, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders, autism, the requirements of section 125A.0942 governing restrictive procedures, and de-escalation methods, among other similar topics.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.40, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. Development, evaluation, and peer coaching for continuing contract teachers. (a) To improve student learning and success, a school board and an exclusive representative of the teachers in the district, consistent with paragraph (b), may develop a teacher evaluation and peer review process for probationary and continuing contract teachers through joint agreement. If a school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers do not agree to an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process, then the school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers must implement the state teacher evaluation plan under paragraph (c). The process must include having trained observers serve as peer coaches or having teachers participate in professional learning communities, consistent with paragraph (b).

(b) To develop, improve, and support qualified teachers and effective teaching practices, improve student learning and success, and provide all enrolled students in a district or school with improved and equitable access to more effective and diverse teachers, the annual evaluation process for teachers:

29.1	(1) must, for probationary teachers, provide for all evaluations required under subdivision
29.2	5;
29.3	(2) must establish a three-year professional review cycle for each teacher that includes
29.4	an individual growth and development plan, a peer review process, and at least one
29.5	summative evaluation performed by a qualified and trained evaluator such as a school
29.6	administrator. For the years when a tenured teacher is not evaluated by a qualified and
29.7	trained evaluator, the teacher must be evaluated by a peer review;
29.8	(3) must be based on professional teaching standards established in rule; create, adopt,
29.9	or revise a rubric of performance standards for teacher practice that must include culturally
29.10	responsive methodologies and at least three levels of performance to determine common
29.11	descriptions of effectiveness;
29.12	(4) must coordinate staff development activities under sections 122A.60 and 122A.61
29.13	with this evaluation process and teachers' evaluation outcomes;
29.14	(5) may provide time during the school day and school year for peer coaching and teacher
29.15	collaboration;
29.16	(6) may include job-embedded learning opportunities such as professional learning
29.17	communities;
29.18	(7) may include mentoring and induction programs for teachers, including teachers who
29.19	are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or
29.20	school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3,
29.21	paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school;
29.22	(8) must include an option for teachers to develop and present a portfolio demonstrating
29.23	evidence of reflection and professional growth, consistent with section 122A.187, subdivision
29.24	3, and include teachers' own performance assessment based on student work samples and
29.25	examples of teachers' work, which may include video among other activities for the
29.26	summative evaluation;
29.27	(9) must use data from valid and reliable assessments aligned to state and local academic
29.28	standards and must use state and local measures of student growth and literacy that may
29.29	include value-added models or student learning goals to determine 35 percent of teacher
29.30	evaluation results;
29.31	(10) must use longitudinal data on student engagement and connection, and other student
29.32	outcome measures explicitly aligned with the elements of curriculum for which teachers

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are responsible, including academic literacy, oral academic language, and achievement of content areas of English learners;

- (11) must require qualified and trained evaluators such as school administrators to perform summative evaluations and ensure school districts and charter schools provide for effective evaluator training specific to teacher development and evaluation;
- (12) must give teachers not meeting professional teaching standards under clauses (3) through (11) support to improve through a teacher improvement process that includes established goals and timelines; and
- (13) must discipline a teacher for not making adequate progress in the teacher improvement process under clause (12) that may include a last chance warning, termination, discharge, nonrenewal, transfer to a different position, a leave of absence, or other discipline a school administrator determines is appropriate.

Data on individual teachers generated under this subdivision are personnel data under section 13.43. The observation and interview notes of peer coaches may only be disclosed to other school officials with the consent of the teacher being coached.

- (c) The department, in consultation with parents who may represent parent organizations and teacher and administrator representatives appointed by their respective organizations, representing the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, the Minnesota Association of School Administrators, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Elementary and Secondary Principals Associations, Education Minnesota, and representatives of the Minnesota Assessment Group, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and Minnesota postsecondary institutions with research expertise in teacher evaluation, must create and publish a teacher evaluation process that complies with the requirements in paragraph (b) and applies to all teachers under this section and section 122A.41 for whom no agreement exists under paragraph (a) for an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process. The teacher evaluation process created under this subdivision does not create additional due process rights for probationary teachers under subdivision 5.
 - (d) Consistent with the measures of teacher effectiveness under this subdivision:
- (1) for students in kindergarten through grade 4, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline

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pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that grade; and

- (2) for students in grades 5 through 12, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that subject area and grade.
- All data created and used under this paragraph retains its classification under chapter 13.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2022.

- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 122A.41, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
- Subd. 5. Development, evaluation, and peer coaching for continuing contract teachers. (a) To improve student learning and success, a school board and an exclusive representative of the teachers in the district, consistent with paragraph (b), may develop an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process for probationary and nonprobationary teachers through joint agreement. If a school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers in the district do not agree to an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process, then the school board and the exclusive representative of the teachers must implement the state teacher evaluation plan developed under paragraph (c). The process must include having trained observers serve as peer coaches or having teachers participate in professional learning communities, consistent with paragraph (b).
- (b) To develop, improve, and support qualified teachers and effective teaching practices and improve student learning and success, and provide all enrolled students in a district or school with improved and equitable access to more effective and diverse teachers, the annual evaluation process for teachers:
- 31.26 (1) must, for probationary teachers, provide for all evaluations required under subdivision 31.27 2;
 - (2) must establish a three-year professional review cycle for each teacher that includes an individual growth and development plan, a peer review process, and at least one summative evaluation performed by a qualified and trained evaluator such as a school administrator;
 - (3) must be based on professional teaching standards established in rule create, adopt, or revise a rubric of performance standards for teacher practice that must include culturally

32.1	responsive methodologies and at least three levels of performance to determine common
32.2	descriptions of effectiveness;
32.3	(4) must coordinate staff development activities under sections 122A.60 and 122A.61
32.4	with this evaluation process and teachers' evaluation outcomes;
32.5	(5) may provide time during the school day and school year for peer coaching and teacher
32.6	collaboration;
32.7	(6) may include job-embedded learning opportunities such as professional learning
32.8	communities;
32.9	(7) may include mentoring and induction programs for teachers, including teachers who
32.10	are members of populations underrepresented among the licensed teachers in the district or
32.11	school and who reflect the diversity of students under section 120B.35, subdivision 3,
32.12	paragraph (b), clause (2), who are enrolled in the district or school;
32.13	(8) must include an option for teachers to develop and present a portfolio demonstrating
32.14	evidence of reflection and professional growth, consistent with section 122A.187, subdivision
32.15	3, and include teachers' own performance assessment based on student work samples and
32.16	examples of teachers' work, which may include video among other activities for the
32.17	summative evaluation;
32.18	(9) must use data from valid and reliable assessments aligned to state and local academic
32.19	standards and must use state and local measures of student growth and literacy that may
32.20	include value-added models or student learning goals to determine 35 percent of teacher
32.21	evaluation results;
32.22	(10) must use longitudinal data on student engagement and connection and other student
32.23	outcome measures explicitly aligned with the elements of curriculum for which teachers
32.24	are responsible, including academic literacy, oral academic language, and achievement of
32.25	English learners;
32.26	(11) must require qualified and trained evaluators such as school administrators to
32.27	perform summative evaluations and ensure school districts and charter schools provide for
32.28	effective evaluator training specific to teacher development and evaluation;
32.29	(12) must give teachers not meeting professional teaching standards under clauses (3)
32.30	through (11) support to improve through a teacher improvement process that includes
32.31	established goals and timelines; and
32.32	(13) must discipline a teacher for not making adequate progress in the teacher
32.33	improvement process under clause (12) that may include a last chance warning, termination,

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discharge, nonrenewal, transfer to a different position, a leave of absence, or other discipline a school administrator determines is appropriate.

Data on individual teachers generated under this subdivision are personnel data under section 13.43. The observation and interview notes of peer coaches may only be disclosed to other school officials with the consent of the teacher being coached.

- (c) The department, in consultation with parents who may represent parent organizations and teacher and administrator representatives appointed by their respective organizations, representing the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, the Minnesota Association of School Administrators, the Minnesota School Boards Association, the Minnesota Elementary and Secondary Principals Associations, Education Minnesota, and representatives of the Minnesota Assessment Group, the Minnesota Business Partnership, the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, and Minnesota postsecondary institutions with research expertise in teacher evaluation, must create and publish a teacher evaluation process that complies with the requirements in paragraph (b) and applies to all teachers under this section and section 122A.40 for whom no agreement exists under paragraph (a) for an annual teacher evaluation and peer review process. The teacher evaluation process created under this subdivision does not create additional due process rights for probationary teachers under subdivision 2.
- (d) Consistent with the measures of teacher effectiveness under this subdivision:
- (1) for students in kindergarten through grade 4, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that grade; and
- (2) for students in grades 5 through 12, a school administrator must not place or approve the placement of a student in the classroom of a teacher who is in the improvement process referenced in paragraph (b), clause (12), or has not had a summative evaluation if, in the prior year, that student was in the classroom of a teacher who received discipline pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (13), unless no other teacher at the school teaches that subject area and grade.
- All data created and used under this paragraph retains its classification under chapter 13.
- **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2022.

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34.1	Sec. 12. TEACHER MENTORSHIP WORKING GROUP.
34.2	Subdivision 1. Establishment; purpose. The Teacher Mentorship Working Group is
34.3	established to gather information and design a model teacher mentorship program for use
34.4	by school districts.
34.5	Subd. 2. Membership. The Teacher Mentorship Working Group shall consist of the
34.6	following members:
34.7	(1) the commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee;
34.8	(2) a member appointed by Education Minnesota;
34.9	(3) a member appointed by the Minnesota School Boards Association;
34.10	(4) a member appointed by the Minnesota Association of School Administrators;
34.11	(5) a member appointed by the Minnesota Elementary School Principals' Association;
34.12	<u>and</u>
34.13	(6) a member appointed by the Minnesota Association of Secondary School Principals.
34.14	Subd. 3. Duties. The working group must:
34.15	(1) identify existing teacher mentorship programs within school districts, including the
34.16	number of districts with existing programs;
34.17	(2) identify uses of two-percent set-aside money by school districts, including the
34.18	proportions used for mentorship programs and other categories;
34.19	(3) develop a model teacher mentorship program, or multiple model programs, for use
34.20	by school districts; and
34.21	(4) report the results of its work to the legislature.
34.22	Subd. 4. Administration. (a) Each appointing entity under subdivision 2 must make
34.23	appointments and notify the commissioner of education by September 1, 2020.
34.24	(b) The commissioner of education or the commissioner's designee must convene the
34.25	initial meeting of the working group no later than October 1, 2020. At the initial meeting,
34.26	the members of the working group must elect a chair or cochairs from among the working
34.27	group members.
34.28	(c) Upon request of the working group, the Department of Education must use existing

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resources to provide data, information, meeting space, and administrative services to the

working group. The working group may also use legislative staff and staff from any of the

35.1	appointing authorities, except the governor's office, to provide information, drafting, and
35.2	other support necessary to fulfill its duties.
35.3	(d) Members of the working group serve without compensation or payment of expenses.
35.4	Subd. 5. Report required. No later than November 1, 2021, the working group must
35.5	submit a written report describing its work and recommendations to the chairs and ranking
35.6	minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over kindergarten through
35.7	grade 12 education.
35.8	Subd. 6. Expiration date. The working group under this section expires December 31,
35.9	2021, or upon submission of the report required under subdivision 5, whichever is earlier.
35.10	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.
35.11	ARTICLE 4
35.12	SPECIAL EDUCATION
35.13	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 125A.08, is amended to read:
35.14	125A.08 INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS.
35.15	(a) At the beginning of each school year, each school district shall have in effect, for
35.16	each child with a disability, an individualized education program.
35.17	(b) As defined in this section, every district must ensure the following:
35.18	(1) all students with disabilities are provided the special instruction and services which
35.19	are appropriate to their needs. Where the individualized education program team has
35.20	determined appropriate goals and objectives based on the student's needs, including the
35.21	extent to which the student can be included in the least restrictive environment, and where
35.22	there are essentially equivalent and effective instruction, related services, or assistive
35.23	technology devices available to meet the student's needs, cost to the district may be among
35.24	the factors considered by the team in choosing how to provide the appropriate services,
35.25	instruction, or devices that are to be made part of the student's individualized education
35.26	program. The individualized education program team shall consider and may authorize
35.27	services covered by medical assistance according to section 256B.0625, subdivision 26.
35.28	Before a school district evaluation team makes a determination of other health disability
35.29	under Minnesota Rules, part 3525.1335, subparts 1 and 2, item A, subitem (1), the evaluation
35.30	team must seek written documentation of the student's medically diagnosed chronic or acute

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health condition signed by a licensed physician or a licensed health care provider acting

within the scope of the provider's practice. The student's needs and the special education

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instruction and services to be provided must be agreed upon through the development of an individualized education program. The program must address the student's need to develop skills to live and work as independently as possible within the community. The individualized education program team must consider positive behavioral interventions, strategies, and supports that address behavior needs for children. During grade 9, the program must address the student's needs for transition from secondary services to postsecondary education and training, employment, community participation, recreation, and leisure and home living. In developing the program, districts must inform parents of the full range of transitional goals and related services that should be considered. The program must include a statement of the needed transition services, including a statement of the interagency responsibilities or linkages or both before secondary services are concluded. If the individualized education program meets the plan components in section 120B.125, the individualized education program satisfies the requirement and no additional transition plan is needed;

- (2) children with a disability under age five and their families are provided special instruction and services appropriate to the child's level of functioning and needs;
- (3) children with a disability and their parents or guardians are guaranteed procedural safeguards and the right to participate in decisions involving identification, assessment including assistive technology assessment, and educational placement of children with a disability;
- (4) eligibility and needs of children with a disability are determined by an initial evaluation or reevaluation, which may be completed using existing data under United States Code, title 20, section 33, et seq.;
- (5) to the maximum extent appropriate, children with a disability, including those in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are not disabled, and that special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with a disability from the regular educational environment occurs only when and to the extent that the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary services cannot be achieved satisfactorily;
- (6) in accordance with recognized professional standards, testing and evaluation materials, and procedures used for the purposes of classification and placement of children with a disability are selected and administered so as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory; and
- (7) the rights of the child are protected when the parents or guardians are not known or not available, or the child is a ward of the state.

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(c) For all paraprofessionals employed to work in programs whose role in part is to
provide direct support to students with disabilities, the school board in each district shall
ensure that:
(1) before or beginning at the time of employment, each paraprofessional must develo
sufficient knowledge and skills in emergency procedures building orientation roles and

- (1) before or beginning at the time of employment, each paraprofessional must develop sufficient knowledge and skills in emergency procedures, building orientation, roles and responsibilities, confidentiality, vulnerability, and reportability, among other things, to begin meeting the needs, especially disability-specific and behavioral needs, of the students with whom the paraprofessional works;
- (2) annual training opportunities are required to enable the paraprofessional to continue to further develop the knowledge and skills that are specific to the students with whom the paraprofessional works, including understanding disabilities, the unique and individual needs of each student according to the student's disability and how the disability affects the student's education and behavior, following lesson plans, and implementing follow-up instructional procedures and activities; and
- (3) a districtwide process obligates each paraprofessional to work under the ongoing direction of a licensed teacher and, where appropriate and possible, the supervision of a school nurse.
- (d) A school district may conduct a functional behavior assessment as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 3525.0210, subpart 22, as a stand-alone evaluation without conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the student in accordance with prior written notice provisions in section 125A.091, subdivision 3a. A parent or guardian may request that a school district conduct a comprehensive evaluation of their student.
- 37.23 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section applies to functional behavior assessments conducted on or after July, 1, 2020.
- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 125A.50, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
 - Subdivision 1. **Commissioner approval.** The commissioner may approve applications from districts initiating or significantly changing a program to provide prevention services as an alternative to special education and other compensatory programs. A district with an approved program may provide instruction and services in a regular education classroom, or an area learning center, to eligible pupils. Pupils eligible to participate in the program are pupils who need additional academic or behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment and who may eventually qualify for special education instruction or related services under sections 125A.03 to 125A.24 and 125A.65 if the intervention

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under sections 125A.03 to 125A.24 and 125A.65, whose individualized education program team has determined that the pupil does not require special education services in the area of the district's approved program, may participate in the approved program as long as participation does not result in an increase in costs for the program or displace a pupil who does not currently have a disability. Pupils may be provided services during extended school days and throughout the entire year and through the assurance of mastery program under sections 125A.03 to 125A.24 and 125A.65.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2020.

38.10 ARTICLE 5

38.11 **HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 121A.22, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** (a) This section applies only:
- 38.14 (1) when the parent of a pupil requests school personnel to administer drugs or medicine 38.15 to the pupil; or
- 38.16 (2) when administration is allowed by the individualized education program of a child with a disability.
 - The request of a parent may be oral or in writing. An oral request must be reduced to writing within two school days, provided that the district may rely on an oral request until a written request is received.
 - (b) If the administration of a drug or medication described in paragraph (a) requires a school to store the drug or medication, the parent or legal guardian must inform the school if the drug or medication is a controlled substance. For a drug or medication that is not a controlled substance, the request must include a provision designating the school district as an authorized entity to transport the drug or medication for the purpose of destruction if any unused drug or medication remains in the possession of school personnel. For a drug or medication that is a controlled substance, the request must specify that the parent or legal guardian is required to retrieve the drug or controlled substance when requested by the school.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 121A.22, is amended by adding a subdivision to

39.2	read:
39.3	Subd. 4a. Unclaimed drugs or medications. (a) Each school district must adopt a
39.4	procedure for the collection and transport of any unclaimed or abandoned prescription drugs
39.5	or medications remaining in the possession of school personnel in accordance with this
39.6	subdivision. The procedure must ensure that before the transportation of any prescription
39.7	drug or medication under this subdivision, the school district shall make a reasonable attempt
39.8	to return the unused prescription drug or medication to the student's parent or legal guardian.
39.9	The procedure must provide that transportation of unclaimed or unused prescription drugs
39.10	or medications occur at least annually, or more frequently as determined by the school
39.11	district.
39.12	(b) If the unclaimed or abandoned prescription drug is not a controlled substance as
39.13	defined under section 152.01, subdivision 4, or is an over-the-counter medication, the school
39.14	district may designate an individual who shall be responsible for transporting the drug or
39.15	medication to a designated drop-off box or collection site or may request that a law
39.16	enforcement agency transport the drug or medication to a drop-off box or collection site on
39.17	behalf of the school district.
39.18	(c) If the unclaimed or abandoned prescription drug is a controlled substance as defined
39.19	in section 152.01, subdivision 4, a school district or school personnel is prohibited from
39.20	transporting the prescription drug to a drop-off box or collection site for prescription drugs
39.21	identified under this paragraph. The school district must request that a law enforcement
39.22	agency transport the prescription drug or medication to a collection bin that complies with
39.23	Drug Enforcement Agency regulations, or if a site is not available, under the agency's
39.24	procedure for transporting drugs.
39.25	ARTICLE 6
39.26	NUTRITION
39.27	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.111, is amended to read:
39.28	124D.111 SCHOOL MEAL POLICY; LUNCH AID; FOOD SERVICE
39.29	ACCOUNTING.
39.30	Subdivision 1. School lunch aid computation meal policy. (a) Each Minnesota
39.31	participant in the national school lunch program must adopt and post to its website, or the
39.32	website of the organization where the meal is served, a school meal policy. The policy must:

40.1	(1) be in writing, accessible in multiple languages, and clearly communicate student
40.2	meal charges when payment cannot be collected at the point of service;
40.3	(2) be reasonable and well-defined and maintain the dignity of students by prohibiting
40.4	lunch shaming or otherwise ostracizing any student;
40.5	(3) address whether the participant uses a collection agency to collect unpaid school
40.6	meal debt;
40.7	(4) require any communication to collect unpaid school meal debt be done by school
40.8	staff trained on the school district's policy on collecting student meal debt;
40.9	(5) require that all communication relating to school meal debt be delivered only to a
40.10	student's parent or guardian and not directly to the student;
40.11	(6) ensure that once a participant has placed a meal on a tray or otherwise served the
40.12	meal to a student, the meal may not be subsequently withdrawn from the student by the
40.13	cashier or other school official because the student has outstanding meal debt;
40.14	(7) ensure that a student who has been determined eligible for free or reduced-price
40.15	lunch must always be served a reimbursable meal even if the student has outstanding debt;
40.16	(8) provide the vendor with its school meal policy if the school contracts with a third
40.17	party for its meal services; and
40.18	(9) require school nutrition staff be trained on the policy.
40.19	(b) Any contract between a school and a third-party provider of meal services entered
40.20	into or modified on or after July 1, 2020, must ensure that the third-party provider adheres
40.21	to the participant's school meal policy.
40.22	Subd. 1a. School lunch aid amounts. Each school year, the state must pay participants
40.23	in the national school lunch program the amount of 12.5 cents for each full paid and free
40.24	student lunch and 52.5 cents for each reduced-price lunch served to students.
40.25	Subd. 2. Application. A school district, charter school, nonpublic school, or other
40.26	participant in the national school lunch program shall apply to the department for this
40.27	payment on forms provided by the department.
40.28	Subd. 2a. Federal child and adult care food program; criteria and notice. The
40.29	commissioner must post on the department's website eligibility criteria and application
40.30	information for nonprofit organizations interested in applying to the commissioner for
40.31	approval as a multisite sponsoring organization under the federal child and adult care food

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- program. The posted criteria and information must inform interested nonprofit organizations about:
 - (1) the criteria the commissioner uses to approve or disapprove an application, including how an applicant demonstrates financial viability for the Minnesota program, among other criteria;
 - (2) the commissioner's process and time line for notifying an applicant when its application is approved or disapproved and, if the application is disapproved, the explanation the commissioner provides to the applicant; and
- 41.9 (3) any appeal or other recourse available to a disapproved applicant.
- Subd. 3. **School food service fund.** (a) The expenses described in this subdivision must be recorded as provided in this subdivision.
 - (b) In each district, the expenses for a school food service program for pupils must be attributed to a school food service fund. Under a food service program, the school food service may prepare or serve milk, meals, or snacks in connection with school or community service activities.
 - (c) Revenues and expenditures for food service activities must be recorded in the food service fund. The costs of processing applications, accounting for meals, preparing and serving food, providing kitchen custodial services, and other expenses involving the preparing of meals or the kitchen section of the lunchroom may be charged to the food service fund or to the general fund of the district. The costs of lunchroom supervision, lunchroom custodial services, lunchroom utilities, and other administrative costs of the food service program must be charged to the general fund.
 - That portion of superintendent and fiscal manager costs that can be documented as attributable to the food service program may be charged to the food service fund provided that the school district does not employ or contract with a food service director or other individual who manages the food service program, or food service management company. If the cost of the superintendent or fiscal manager is charged to the food service fund, the charge must be at a wage rate not to exceed the statewide average for food service directors as determined by the department.
 - (d) Capital expenditures for the purchase of food service equipment must be made from the general fund and not the food service fund, unless the restricted balance in the food service fund at the end of the last fiscal year is greater than the cost of the equipment to be purchased.

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- (e) If the condition set out in paragraph (d) applies, the equipment may be purchased from the food service fund.
- (f) If a deficit in the food service fund exists at the end of a fiscal year, and the deficit is not eliminated by revenues from food service operations in the next fiscal year, then the deficit must be eliminated by a permanent fund transfer from the general fund at the end of that second fiscal year. However, if a district contracts with a food service management company during the period in which the deficit has accrued, the deficit must be eliminated by a payment from the food service management company.
- (g) Notwithstanding paragraph (f), a district may incur a deficit in the food service fund for up to three years without making the permanent transfer if the district submits to the commissioner by January 1 of the second fiscal year a plan for eliminating that deficit at the end of the third fiscal year.
- (h) If a surplus in the food service fund exists at the end of a fiscal year for three successive years, a district may recode for that fiscal year the costs of lunchroom supervision, lunchroom custodial services, lunchroom utilities, and other administrative costs of the food service program charged to the general fund according to paragraph (c) and charge those costs to the food service fund in a total amount not to exceed the amount of surplus in the food service fund.
- Subd. 4. **No fees.** A participant that receives school lunch aid under this section must make lunch available without charge and must not deny a school lunch to all participating students who qualify for free or reduced-price meals, whether or not that student has an outstanding balance in the student's meal account attributable to a la carte purchases or for any other reason.
- Subd. 5. Respectful treatment. (a) The participant must also provide meals to students in a respectful manner according to the policy adopted under subdivision 1. The participant must ensure that any reminders for payment of outstanding student meal balances debt do not intentionally demean or, stigmatize, or humiliate any child participating in the school lunch program. The participant must not impose any other restriction prohibited under section 123B.37 due to unpaid student meal debt. The participant must not limit a student's participation in any school activities, graduation ceremonies, field trips, athletics, activity clubs, or other extracurricular activities or access to materials, technology, or other items provided to students due to an unpaid student meal debt.
- (b) If the commissioner or the commissioner's designee determines a participant has violated the requirement to provide meals to participating students in a respectful manner,

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the commissioner or the commission	ner's designee must s	end a letter of nonce	ompliance to
the participant. The participant is req	uired to respond and,	if applicable, remed	dy the practice
within 60 days.			
Subd. 6. Definitions. (a) For the	purposes of this sect	ion, the terms defin	ed in this
subdivision have the meanings given	<u>ı.</u>		
(b) "A la carte" means a food iter	n ordered separately	from the school me	eal.
(c) "School meal" means a meal	provided to students	during the school d	ay.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section	on is effective July 1	<u>, 2020.</u>	
	ARTICLE 7		
DEPARTMENT O	F EDUCATION HO	DUSEKEEPING	
Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2018	, section 120A.20, is	amended by adding	g a subdivision
to read:			
Subd. 4. Verification of age for	admission to public	school. (a) Public	schools may
request documentation that verifies a	pupil falls within the	school's minimum	and maximum
age requirements for admission to pu	blicly funded prekind	lergarten, preschool	, kindergarten,
or grades 1 to 12. Documentation ma	ay include a passport	t, a hospital birth red	cord or
physician's certificate, a baptismal or	religious certificate,	an adoption record, l	nealth records,
immunization records, immigration	records, previously v	verified school recor	rds, early
childhood screening records, Minnesota Immunization Information Connection records, or			
an affidavit from a parent.			
(b) The school district or charter	school must not den	y a child from publi	ic school
enrollment solely because the child's p	parent or guardian is t	unable to provide a b	oirth certificate
record.			
Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2018, se	ection 120A.22, subo	livision 10, is amen	ded to read:
Subd. 10. Requirements for ins	tructors. A person v	who is providing ins	truction to a
child must meet at least one of the fo	ollowing requiremen	ts:	

(1) hold a valid Minnesota teaching license in the field and for the grade level taught;

(2) be directly supervised by a person holding a valid Minnesota teaching license;

(3) successfully complete a teacher competency examination;

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44.1	(4) (3) provide instruction in a school that is accredited by an accrediting agency,
44.2	recognized according to section 123B.445, or recognized by the commissioner;
44.3	(5) (4) hold a baccalaureate degree; or
44.4	(6) (5) be the parent of a child who is assessed according to the procedures in subdivision
44.5	11.
44.6	Any person providing instruction in a public school must meet the requirements of clause
44.7	(1).
44.8	Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.74, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
44.9	Subdivision 1. Program described. American Indian education programs are programs
44.10	in public elementary and secondary schools, nonsectarian nonpublic, community, tribal,
44.11	charter, or alternative schools enrolling American Indian children designed to:
44.12	(1) support postsecondary preparation for American Indian pupils;
44.13	(2) support the academic achievement of American Indian students pupils;
44.14	(3) make the curriculum relevant to the needs, interests, and cultural heritage of American
44.15	Indian pupils;
44.16	(4) provide positive reinforcement of the self-image of American Indian pupils;
44.17	(5) develop intercultural awareness among pupils, parents, and staff; and
44.18	(6) supplement, not supplant, state and federal educational and cocurricular programs.
44.19	Program services designed to increase completion and graduation rates of American Indian
44.20	students pupils must emphasize academic achievement, retention, and attendance;
44.21	development of support services for staff, including in-service training and technical
44.22	assistance in methods of teaching American Indian pupils; research projects, including
44.23	innovative teaching approaches and evaluation of methods of relating to American Indian
44.24	pupils; provision of career counseling to American Indian pupils; modification of curriculum,
44.25	instructional methods, and administrative procedures to meet the needs of American Indian
44.26	pupils; and supplemental instruction in American Indian language, literature, history, and
44.27	culture. Districts offering programs may make contracts for the provision of program services
44.28	by establishing cooperative liaisons with tribal programs and American Indian social service
44.29	agencies. These programs may also be provided as components of early childhood and

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family education programs.

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Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.78, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Parent committee.** (a) School boards and American Indian schools must provide for the maximum involvement of parents of children enrolled in education programs, programs for elementary and secondary grades, special education programs, and support services. Accordingly, the board of a school district in which there are ten or more American Indian students enrolled and each American Indian school must establish an American Indian education parent advisory committee.

- (b) For purposes of this section, American Indian students are defined as persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America who maintain cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- (c) If a committee whose membership consists of a majority of parents of American Indian children has been or is established according to federal, tribal, or other state law, that committee may serve as the committee required by this section and is subject to, at least, the requirements of this subdivision and subdivision 2.
- (d) The American Indian education parent advisory committee must develop its recommendations in consultation with the curriculum advisory committee required by section 120B.11, subdivision 3. This committee must afford parents the necessary information and the opportunity effectively to express their views concerning all aspects of American Indian education and the educational needs of the American Indian children enrolled in the school or program. The school board or American Indian school must ensure that programs are planned, operated, and evaluated with the involvement of and in consultation with parents of American Indian students served by the programs as evidenced by American Indian education parent advisory committee meeting minutes.
- Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.78, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. Membership. The American Indian education parent advisory committee must 45.25 be composed of parents of children eligible to be enrolled in American Indian education 45.26 programs; secondary students eligible to be served; American Indian language and culture 45.27 education teachers and paraprofessionals; American Indian teachers; counselors; adult 45.28 American Indian people enrolled in educational programs; and representatives from 45.29 45.30 community groups. A majority of each committee must be parents of American Indian children enrolled or eligible to be enrolled in the programs. The number of parents of 45.31 American Indian and non-American Indian children shall reflect approximately the proportion 45.32 of children of those groups enrolled in the programs. 45.33

- Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.79, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Technical assistance.** The commissioner shall must provide technical assistance,
- which must include an annual report of American Indian student data using the state count,
- 46.4 to districts, schools and postsecondary institutions for preservice and in-service training for
- teachers, American Indian education teachers and paraprofessionals specifically designed
- 46.6 to implement culturally responsive teaching methods, culturally based curriculum
- development, testing and testing mechanisms, and the development of materials for American
- 46.8 Indian education programs.
- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.81, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Procedures.** A school district, charter school, or American
- 46.11 Indian-controlled tribal contract or grant school enrolling at least 20 American Indian
- students identified by the state count on October 1 of the previous school year and operating
- an American Indian education program according to section 124D.74 is eligible for Indian
- education aid if it meets the requirements of this section. Programs may provide for contracts
- 46.15 for the provision of program components by nonsectarian nonpublic, community, tribal,
- charter, or alternative schools. The commissioner shall prescribe the form and manner of
- 46.17 application for aids, and no aid shall be made for a program not complying with the
- 46.18 requirements of sections 124D.71 to 124D.82.
- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124D.862, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
- Subd. 7. **Revenue reserved.** Integration revenue received under this section must be
- reserved and used only for the programs authorized in section 124D.861, subdivision 2.
- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to
- 46.23 read:
- Subd. 8. English learners. A charter school is subject to and must comply with the
- Education for English Learners Act under sections 124D.58 to 124D.64 as though it were
- 46.26 a district.
- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.03, is amended by adding a subdivision
- 46.28 to read:
- Subd. 9. Corporal punishment. A charter school is subject to and must comply with
- section 121A.58 as though it were a district.

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47.1	Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.05, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
47.2	Subd. 4. Application content. (a) To be approved as an authorizer, an applicant must

include in its application to the commissioner at least the following:

- 47.4 (1) how the organization carries out its mission by chartering schools;
- 47.5 (2) a description of the capacity of the organization to serve as an authorizer, including 47.6 the positions allocated to authorizing duties, the qualifications for those positions, the 47.7 full-time equivalencies of those positions, and the financial resources available to fund the 47.8 positions;
- 47.9 (3) the application and review process the authorizer uses to decide whether to grant charters;
- 47.11 (4) the type of contract it arranges with the schools it charters to meet the provisions of section 124E.10;
- 47.13 (5) the process for overseeing the school, consistent with clause (4), to ensure that the schools chartered comply with applicable law and rules and the contract;
- 47.15 (6) the criteria and process the authorizer uses to approve applications adding grades or 47.16 sites under section 124E.06, subdivision 5;
 - (7) the process for renewing or terminating the school's charter based on evidence showing the academic, organizational, and financial competency of the school, including its success in increasing student achievement and meeting the goals of the charter school agreement; and
 - (8) an assurance specifying that the organization is committed to serving as an authorizer for the full five-year term until the commissioner terminates the organization's ability to authorize charter schools under subdivision 6, or until the organization formally withdraws as an approved authorizer under subdivision 7.
 - (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), an authorizer that is a school district may satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (2), and any requirement governing a conflict of interest between an authorizer and its charter schools or ongoing evaluation or continuing education of an administrator or other professional support staff by submitting to the commissioner a written promise to comply with the requirements.
- 47.30 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.05, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
- Subd. 7. **Withdrawal.** If the governing board of an approved authorizer votes to withdraw as an approved authorizer for a reason unrelated to any cause under section 124E.10,

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subdivision 4 subdivision 6, the authorizer must notify all its chartered schools and the commissioner in writing by March 1 of its intent to withdraw as an authorizer on June 30 in the next calendar year, regardless of when the authorizer's five-year term of approval ends. Upon notification of the schools and commissioner, the authorizer must provide a letter to the school for distribution to families of students enrolled in the school that explains the decision to withdraw as an authorizer. The commissioner may approve the transfer of a charter school to a new authorizer under section 124E.10, subdivision 5.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.11, is amended to read:

124E.11 ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS AND ENROLLMENT.

- (a) A charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), may limit admission to:
- 48.12 (1) pupils within an age group or grade level;
 - (2) pupils who are eligible to participate in the graduation incentives program under section 124D.68; or
 - (3) residents of a specific geographic area in which the school is located when the majority of students served by the school are members of underserved populations.
 - (b) A charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), shall enroll an eligible pupil who submits a timely application, unless the number of applications exceeds the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or building. In this case, pupils must be accepted by lot. The charter school must develop and publish, including on its website, a lottery policy and process that it must use when accepting pupils by lot.
 - (c) A charter school shall give enrollment preference to a sibling of an enrolled pupil and to a foster child of that pupil's parents and may give preference for enrolling children of the school's staff before accepting other pupils by lot. A charter school that is located in Duluth township in St. Louis County and admits students in kindergarten through grade 6 must give enrollment preference to students residing within a five-mile radius of the school and to the siblings of enrolled children. A charter school may give enrollment preference to children currently enrolled in the school's free preschool or prekindergarten program under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), who are eligible to enroll in kindergarten in the next school year.
 - (d) Admission to a charter school is free to any person who resides within the state of Minnesota. A person shall not be admitted to a charter school (1) as a kindergarten pupil,

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unless the pupil is at least five years of age on September 1 of the calendar year in which the school year for which the pupil seeks admission commences; or (2) as a first grade student, unless the pupil is at least six years of age on September 1 of the calendar year in which the school year for which the pupil seeks admission commences or has completed kindergarten; except that a charter school may establish and publish on its website a policy for admission of selected pupils at an earlier age, consistent with the enrollment process in paragraphs (b) and (c).

- (e) Except as permitted in paragraph (d), a charter school, including its preschool or prekindergarten program established under section 124E.06, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), may not limit admission to pupils on the basis of intellectual ability, measures of achievement or aptitude, or athletic ability and may not establish any criteria or requirements for admission that are inconsistent with this section.
- (f) The charter school shall not distribute any services or goods of value to students, parents, or guardians as an inducement, term, or condition of enrolling a student in a charter school.
- (g) Once a student is enrolled in the school, the student is considered enrolled in the school until the student formally withdraws or is expelled under the Pupil Fair Dismissal Act in sections 121A.40 to 121A.56.
- (h) A charter school with at least 90 percent of enrolled students who are eligible for special education services and have a primary disability of deaf or hard-of-hearing may enroll prekindergarten pupils with a disability under section 126C.05, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), and must comply with the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act under Code of Federal Regulations, title 34, section 300.324, subsection (2), clause (iv).
- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 124E.13, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Affiliated nonprofit building corporation.** (a) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation may purchase, expand, or renovate an existing facility to serve as a school or may construct a new school facility. A One local education agency charter school may organize an affiliated nonprofit building corporation if the charter school:
 - (1) has operated for at least six consecutive years;
- 49.31 (2) as of June 30, has a net positive unreserved general fund balance in the preceding three fiscal years;

50.1	(3) has long-range strategic and financial plans that include enrollment projections for
50.2	at least five years;
50.3	(4) completes a feasibility study of facility options that outlines the benefits and costs
50.4	of each option; and
50.5	(5) has a plan that describes project parameters and budget.
50.6	(b) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation under this subdivision must:
50.7	(1) be incorporated under section 317A;
50.8	(2) comply with applicable Internal Revenue Service regulations, including regulations
50.9	for "supporting organizations" as defined by the Internal Revenue Service;
50.10	(3) post on the school website the name, mailing address, bylaws, minutes of board
50.11	meetings, and names of the current board of directors of the affiliated nonprofit building
50.12	corporation;
50.13	(4) submit to the commissioner a copy of its annual audit by December 31 of each year;
50.14	and
50.15	(5) comply with government data practices law under chapter 13.
50.16	(c) An affiliated nonprofit building corporation must not serve as the leasing agent for
50.17	property or facilities it does not own. A charter school that leases a facility from an affiliated
50.18	nonprofit building corporation that does not own the leased facility is ineligible to receive
50.19	charter school lease aid. The state is immune from liability resulting from a contract between
50.20	a charter school and an affiliated nonprofit building corporation.
50.21	(d) The board of directors of the charter school must ensure the affiliated nonprofit
50.22	building corporation complies with all applicable legal requirements. The charter school's
50.23	authorizer must oversee the efforts of the board of directors of the charter school to ensure
50.24	legal compliance of the affiliated building corporation. A school's board of directors that
50.25	fails to ensure the affiliated nonprofit building corporation's compliance violates its
50.26	responsibilities and an authorizer must consider that failure when evaluating the charter
50.27	school.
50.28	Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 134.31, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:
50.29	Subd. 4a. Services to people with visual and physical disabilities. The Minnesota

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Department of Education shall provide specialized services to people with visual and physical

disabilities through the Minnesota Braille and Talking Book Library under a cooperative

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- 51.1 plan with the National Library <u>Services Service</u> for the Blind and <u>Physically Handicapped</u>
 51.2 Print Disabled of the Library of Congress.
- Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2018, section 609A.03, subdivision 7a, is amended to read:
 - Subd. 7a. Limitations of order effective January 1, 2015, and later. (a) Upon issuance of an expungement order related to a charge supported by probable cause, the DNA samples and DNA records held by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and collected under authority other than section 299C.105 shall not be sealed, returned to the subject of the record, or destroyed.
 - (b) Notwithstanding the issuance of an expungement order:
 - (1) except as provided in clause (2), an expunged record may be opened, used, or exchanged between criminal justice agencies without a court order for the purposes of initiating, furthering, or completing a criminal investigation or prosecution or for sentencing purposes or providing probation or other correctional services;
 - (2) when a criminal justice agency seeks access to a record that was sealed under section 609A.02, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (1), after an acquittal or a court order dismissing for lack of probable cause, for purposes of a criminal investigation, prosecution, or sentencing, the requesting agency must obtain an ex parte court order after stating a good-faith basis to believe that opening the record may lead to relevant information;
 - (3) an expunged record of a conviction may be opened for purposes of evaluating a prospective employee in a criminal justice agency without a court order;
 - (4) an expunged record of a conviction may be opened for purposes of a background study under section 245C.08 unless the commissioner had been properly served with notice of the petition for expungement and the court order for expungement is directed specifically to the commissioner of human services;
 - (5) an expunged record of a conviction may be opened for purposes of a background check required under section 122A.18, subdivision 8, unless the court order for expungement is directed specifically to the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board or the licensing division of the Department of Education; and
- (6) the court may order an expunged record opened upon request by the victim of the underlying offense if the court determines that the record is substantially related to a matter for which the victim is before the court.

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(c) An agency or jurisdiction subject to an expungement order shall maintain the record in a manner that provides access to the record by a criminal justice agency under paragraph (b), clause (1) or (2), but notifies the recipient that the record has been sealed. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension shall notify the commissioner of human services, or the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, or the licensing division of the Department of Education of the existence of a sealed record and of the right to obtain access under paragraph (b), clause (4) or (5). Upon request, the agency or jurisdiction subject to the expungement order shall provide access to the record to the commissioner of human services, or the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board, or the licensing division of the Department of Education under paragraph (b), clause (4) or (5).

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- (d) An expunged record that is opened or exchanged under this subdivision remains subject to the expungement order in the hands of the person receiving the record.
- (e) A criminal justice agency that receives an expunged record under paragraph (b), clause (1) or (2), must maintain and store the record in a manner that restricts the use of the record to the investigation, prosecution, or sentencing for which it was obtained.
- (f) For purposes of this section, a "criminal justice agency" means a court or government agency that performs the administration of criminal justice under statutory authority.
- (g) This subdivision applies to expungement orders subject to its limitations and effective on or after January 1, 2015.

Sec. 17. **REVISOR INSTRUCTION.**

The revisor of statutes shall renumber each section of Minnesota Statutes listed in column

A with the number listed in column B. The revisor shall also make necessary cross-reference

changes consistent with the renumbering.

52.24	Column A	Column B
52.25	General Requirement	nts Statewide
52.26	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (h)	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision <u>1</u>
52.27	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (q)	120B.30, subdivision 2
52.28	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (g)	<u>120B.30</u> , subdivision 3
52.29	120B.30, subdivision 1b	120B.30, subdivision 4
52.30	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (n)	120B.30, subdivision 5, paragraph (a)
52.31	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (a)	120B.30, subdivision 5, paragraph (b)
52.32	120B.30, subdivision 1a, paragraph (e)	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (a)
52.33	120B.30, subdivision 2, paragraph (a)	120B.30, subdivision 6, paragraph (b)

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54.1	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (j)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (c)
54.2	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (k)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (d)
54.3	120B.30, subdivision 1, paragraph (1)	120B.307, subdivision 4, paragraph (e)